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The True American.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1858.

Congressional Candidates.

A good writer in the Herald of the 16th inst., who signs himself "A Voter," edifies the readers of that paper with a laborious production, attempting to show that it is highly important to the success of the cause of freedom that Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM receive the nomination at the hand of the Republican Convention, and be returned to Congress, for a third term.

Both candidates were regarded as anti-slavery, and his opponent, at that time, was able to show quite the cleaner record of the two on the question of Slavery. But Mr. STUART had rendered himself obnoxious to the American party, and Mr. Bingham had united with the order, and obligated himself to sustain its principles. Hence the preference to Mr. B. He took his seat in Congress, and from that day we have not heard of his having uttered one word in favor of any of the principles or measures which distinguished that party from the other political organizations of the day.

It is not forgotten that when Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, submitted a proposition, in Congress, for the modification of the naturalization laws, Mr. Bingham, made it quite convenient to be absent from his seat, and his name does not appear in that connection.

Two years ago, Mr. B. was a candidate for a second term. His opponent was a young man who never had made his mark in the world of politics; the majority for Mr. B. was reduced about 2300; and at a time too, when the Slavery question was at its highest pitch.

With these facts and figures before us, we ask: Is it wise, is it politic, to give Mr. Bingham the nomination for a third term, in direct violation of an established rule? and if we are correctly informed, in violation of the most unequivocal pledge given by him, and by his friends of Harrison county, at the Convention four years ago, that, "under no circumstances, would he be a candidate in 1858, if successful at that time."

The Herald devotes nearly a column to the advocacy of Mr. Bingham's aspirations, and reiterates the argument, drawn from the false premises, that the South does not regard the practice of rotation in office, and claims that the principle of rotation has a corrupting influence amongst politicians. If the Herald's hypothesis be correct, it would seem to follow as a legitimate conclusion, that southern politicians are remarkably pure and disinterested, while from the north, our representatives are exceedingly corrupt and selfish; and all this in consequence of rotation in office. If this be good logic, we suppose that Herod and Caligula, the Popes and Cardinals, the Autocrats and Tyrants, the Kings and Lords of despotic Europe, must have been, and still are, very pure and disinterested men.

Our doctrine extends the rotation principle beyond that of men; it is equally applicable to counties composing a district. In that view of the matter, how does the case stand? Harrison county has had the honor of the Representative of the District for four years, and now it is modestly suggested by the Organ of that county, and endorsed by the Herald of this, that Mr. Bingham, his quondam friend, be sent back to Congress, for a couple more years!!! We suppose, at the expiration of that time, our friend of the Republic, for the benefit of the good cause, would be likely to suggest the propriety of giving his neighbor a fourth term.

The Buckeye State, of Columbiana county, has suggested the name of S. L. WADSWORTH, Esq., a talented lawyer, and a true Republican. The Carrollton Free Press proposes the name of Gen. E. R. ECKLEY—a gentleman well qualified for the position; while Jefferson county, has not, as yet, presented any candidate. It is to be hoped, however, that the Americans and Republicans of this county, will not be galled by the declaration of the Organ in the interest of Mr. Bingham, that by general consent he is the Nominee of the party. Our unsolicited correspondence speaks a very different language.

We are sorry to be under the necessity of thus treating this delicate subject. We should have been silent upon the question of preference, so far as our paper is concerned, if the Cadis Republican, and Steubenville Herald had not, in an unbecoming manner, invited such a discussion. For many years we have been unflinchingly in our advocacy of the anti-slavery principle, and we will intend to advocate it with increased ardor; but we have yet to learn, that a man should eternally

stultify himself upon all other questions, in order to be sound on the slavery question. With Mr. Bingham, we have had the honor of being upon terms of personal and political friendship, and we desire still to be, but we must say, in all kindness, that we desire that he may be relieved, at the expiration of his present term, of the toils and responsibilities, of his present position, and be succeeded by a sound American Anti-Slavery Representative.

The United States and Great Britain. Every one in about so long time, Great Britain manages to stir up some sort of a "breeze" with the United States. Just twenty years ago, the two countries were within an ace of going to war with each other about a strip of land on our northeastern boundary. Scarcely was this amicably settled, before the imprisonment of M'Leod by our government, growing out of the burning of the Steamer Caroline by the British during the Canadian rebellion, again opened the diplomatic war between the two governments, and a resort to arms seemed inevitable, till the acquittal of M'Leod put this question at rest. Then came the disputes successively, about the northwestern boundary, the right of search, and lastly the fisheries. And now we find John Bull determined again to poke his nose into all our vessels just when and where he pleases.

Whether it is that the pugnacious old gentleman gets his ill blood excited in some other quarter and comes to spit his spite out on the United States, or some other inexplicable cause, it makes but little difference, so long as it is true that he does it. That Uncle Sam will stand no such nonsense as having his vessels made a mark for British pop guns, and ransacked from deck to keelson at the pleasure of every bullying Lieutenant that takes a whim to do so, is just as plain as sunrise. He has already remonstrated against it, and has sent two or three men-of-war to protect our commerce.

Before this scrape blows over, the papers will doubtless be filled with all sorts of rumors of war; John Bull will fret and fume and bluster in his characteristic style, and then issue instructions to his cruisers to mind their own business and leave Uncle Sam and his children to pursue their unmolested.

England knows better than to provoke a war with the United States. Two whippings from this side of the water, ought to satisfy her for one century, at least, and it will. Besides that, she has her hands full now. The Eastern war cost her millions of treasure, and the loss of thousands of her subjects, followed directly by the revolt in India, which will, before she gets well through with it, cost her twice as much more; add to this the prospect, remote though it may be, of a rupture with France, and England will not have much heart to proceed to extremities with the United States, or to provoke a quarrel in any new quarter.

But setting all these considerations aside we should as soon think of Maine waging war with Massachusetts, as Great Britain with the United States. It is here she gets her cotton, and here she finds a valuable market for her manufactured goods. We supply her with flour, grain, and other articles of daily consumption; and the cutting off of these would be to her like the loss to a man of his right arm.

Whatever other results may grow out of this unwarrantable assumption on the part of Great Britain, it will not be a war with the United States. But war or no war, a stop should be put at once to the violation of our national flag and honor by British cruisers, even though it should involve the sending one of the latter to the bottom. The slave trade, out of which all this mischief grows, should be proceeded against as piracy; but vessels in the pursuit of lawful commerce under the flag of the United States, must and will be protected from unwarrantable interference, even though it should become necessary to administer to John Bull whipping No. 3.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have the satisfactory information that, the whole matter of difficulty will be satisfactorily adjusted, without any serious trouble.

It is reported in Washington that the advice from England, by the Asia, are highly conciliatory to our Government, and "make for peace." Lord Derby the premier, is disposed to make ample reparation for the course pursued by the British cruisers.

GUENEEY COUNTY.—The Republicans of this county, as we learn from the Times, have chosen the following gentlemen to represent them in the 13th of July State Convention: Isaac Morton, Cambridge; W. K. Goodell, Washington; Dr. J. McPherson, Fairview; B. L. Meade, Millwood. The alternates are: L. Burris, Alfred Skinner, Morris Morton and Jos. G. Webster.

The delegates are also authorized to meet with the delegates from Muskingum, Morgan, Noble, Monroe, Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson and Tuscarawas counties and nominate a candidate for Judge of Court of Common Pleas for this Judicial District, providing such is the wish of a majority of the counties composing the district.

The wheat crop is said to be seriously injured by the fly in Washington, Knox, Clay, and Gibson counties Indiana.

The Bible Cause in Jefferson County. The attention of the pastors of churches cooperating with the American Bible Society and the friends and patrons of the Bible cause generally, in Jefferson county, is earnestly solicited to the following plan of operations proposed for adoption upon my field, which comprises twenty-five of the eastern counties of Ohio. The plan is not set on foot as a matter of experiment, for it is a tried plan, and wherever adopted has been attended with the most flattering results. It is known to most of those acquainted with the operation of our County Bible Societies, that many of them have sustained for years but a languishing existence, and this state of stagnancy has been to a great extent owing to the inefficiency of the system by which they have been sustained—large numbers of churches being left from year to year unsolicited in behalf of this common and needy cause.

The general agent could from the necessity of the case, be expected to visit but few of them in the course of a given year, the extent of his field allowing him at most but two sabbaths to a given county.

It is true that to a limited extent this deficiency has been made up by the voluntary efforts of pastors who have attended to the cause in the absence of an agent, yet to how limited an extent this deficiency has been met by them, may be seen by the reports sent in, which show that not one church in five has been solicited in behalf of the Bible cause by them within the past three years. Indeed it would be unreasonable to expect that pastors should carry upon their shoulders every object of christian beneficence, especially those which, like this, require vastly more labor than the mere presentation of its claims to a public congregation: We have long felt the need of a more efficient system than this—one which will bring the claims of the Bible cause personally before men, and which will reach all the churches instead of only an occasional one. By such a plan thoroughly systematized, all our County Societies may be made efficient and useful auxiliaries of the parent Society.

We propose then the following plan of operations which with the cooperation of pastors and churches cannot fail, we believe, of increasing the activity of all our societies. A happy illustration of its workings, may be found in the recent returns for the fiscal year, from the State of Illinois, by which it appears that with half the population, and a fourth of the wealth of Ohio, its remittances have been a third more than the latter. These results are mainly attributable to the efficiency of the system—pursued, (abating of course, the indomitable energy of the general agent there, who gives motive power to the whole.) We propose essentially the same system here. We will, with the cooperation of pastors and people, to which we look with confidence, plant a Bible Society in every township which shall be a lasting almoner of God's bounty to a perishing world. We hope to make these Societies so many streams of life pouring in their yearly treasures to the county Society, to which they are made auxiliary and thus rendering it a more efficient means of usefulness in sending God's word abroad. Our plan further contemplates the yearly visitation of the branch Societies by a co-agent who will address them upon the great interests of the cause they represent, supply them Bibles and Testaments and make collections in behalf of the Society. We propose a further systemization of the work by the appointment of a local, voluntary agent in every School District within the bounds of the several Societies, whose duty it shall be to make yearly collections for the cause and supply the destitute within its bounds.

Pastors, Brethren, and friends of the Bible! We commend this noble work to you, in the hope that you will render it that cooperation and aid which are necessary to give it success. Without it, the new Jefferson County Bible Society soon to be organized, will inevitably sink to decay; with it, it may be a lasting blessing to the world. The services of Rev. Chester Morrison, have been secured to visit the churches, assist in the organization of branch Societies and solicit aid for the county cause. I commend him to the sympathies of the Christian public, hoping he may receive a helping hand from all pastors and churches upon whom his duties may lead him to call.

T. C. HARTSHORN, Agent A. B. S. for Eastern Ohio.

SAVED BY A DOG.—Last evening, a little German boy, about nine years old, named Theodore Scharf, residing on the eastern part of Lake St., got into a small punt near the Marine Hospital, and pushed out into the lake. After paddling out a short distance the punt capsized and the boy was thrown into the lake. A large Newfoundland dog which had been watching the boat from the bank, sprang into the water and succeeded in reaching the boy as he was sinking for the last time, bringing him in safety to the shore. After saving the boy the noble animal shook himself and made off down the street. We could not learn its owner.—[Cleveland Her. June 12.]

BLUSHING.—Blushing is said to be a sign that something of the angel is left in woman, beautiful to the eye, and bespeaking the inward purity of the heart.—When a woman ceases to blush, she has lost her greatest charm.

How Mr. Buchanan's Time is Occupied. We often hear of the great fatigues to which the President is subjected, and the consequent injury to his health from over exertion. It will be interesting to the dear people to know how his time is employed. The following extract is from the Washington correspondence of the Pennsylvanian:

"The President has been looking over matters and arranging the programme of the foreign appointments. He finds it extremely difficult to get the right kind of men for the right places. Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, is the proper man to send to France, and the President, I have no doubt, would like very much to send him there. Mrs. Slidell is a very charming person, and a woman that would be creditable to the United States. Perhaps there is no person better adapted to that position than is the Senator and his charming and accomplished lady.—Washington, however, would in that event lose one of its brightest ornaments and most fascinating and brilliant persons."

It must be exceedingly gratifying to the toiling millions, who have been for more than half a year waiting for better times, and living upon what they could get, to know that our country is to be represented at the gay capital of France by "fascinating and brilliant persons."

Did the hard handed men who voted for Mr. Buchanan, suppose that their interests would be neglected for want of time to attend to them, while Mr. B. was finding out the prettiest women to represent him at the Courts of European monarchs?

It would be well for men of sense to ask, "in what does our government differ from a monarchy?" Mr. Buchanan has found means to force Congress into submission, when they attempt to oppose his arbitrary measures. He punishes every one of his party who dares to express an opinion in opposition to his own, and in a time when the whole country is suffering from embarrassment, and want of employment, his Administration has increased the expenses of the government to ninety millions or more.

Will men who are working for sixty cents a day, and taking pay in provisions and store goods, be satisfied with that kind of Democracy, which sends gilded popinjaws to represent our government in the saloons of Kings and Emperors, and dance Polkas and Mazurkas with the pampered children of Royalty? There will not be half the money paid to working men during the present year, that they would receive if they were fully employed at regular wages, but the pay of officers of our Democratic government is not reduced in the least.

The power and splendor of the Government are constantly increasing, while the condition of the people is daily growing worse.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 20.—Col. Kane arrived here last night bringing dispatches from Gov. Cumming, whom he left at Camp Scott, on the 16th of May. They were delivered to the President of the United States. Their purport has not officially transpired, but it is ascertained that many of the accounts with which the public mind has been preoccupied are erroneous, and calculated to deceive the country in respect to Utah matters generally. To this fact may be attributed the unceremonious refusal of Kane to communicate with the press. It is understood that Kane denied the truth of the telegraphic announcement from Boonville, intimating that the army would move on the arrival of the peace commissioners, when in fact Cumming has requested it to remain where it is until orders shall be received from Washington.

Contrary to reports widely circulated, Kane does not admit that there have been any such harmony between Gov. Cumming and Gen. Johnson as would jeopard the public interest; he speaks in eulogistic terms of Johnson and the high state of discipline which the latter maintained over his forces, and of the praise worthy spirit maintained by the army during the winter. The friends of the administration are much pleased with the manner in which he is understood to allude to the conduct of Cumming, saying that he is deserving of the gratitude of his country. There was great hope in Utah, as elsewhere, that the war was at an end; a peace party has been formed, and was sufficiently strong in time to arrest the march of the Mormon forces against our own. Last spring it was the impression that Brigham Young, who openly expressed the cause of the United States, would, in this respect, be able to maintain his position; there was at one time strong opposition to him before the emigration was resolved upon; but, ever since, this feeling of hostility has been subsiding.

CINCINNATI, June 19.—Flour is very dull and there is nothing doing of consequence; the prices are nominal. The receipts are increasing. Whisky is unchanged; sales of 600 bbls at 20c, closing dull. Provisions are dull; Mess Pork is offered at \$15.50; Bacon, sides sold at 7c. Lard is worth about 10c though it is sold with difficulty at this rate. Corn is dull and drooping; the receipts are better.

TRIPLE ELOPEMENT.—Quite an excitement prevailed at Holly Springs, Miss., on the 28th ult., caused by the elopement of three young men of that place with three students of the Female College. A dispatch from Summerville, Tenn., stated that the runaway had arrived there in safety and were all married. One is a half Indian, (very rich, of course,) from the Indian territory; another hails from the State of Louisiana; the other from the southern portion of Mississippi.

The wet weather is rusting the wheat badly in many localities throughout the west.

STREET PREACHING.—The United Churches of Dayton have adopted a system of street preaching. The Empire speaks highly of a discourse delivered last Sunday, in presence of 1,500 people, by Rev. Mr. Conrad. That paper says: "These meetings will be continued every Sabbath afternoon in some part of the city and be addressed by different clergymen of the laity."